

Plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN, by his attorneys, Leventhal & Klein, LLP, complaining of the defendants, respectfully alleges as follows:

### **Preliminary Statement**

1. Plaintiff brings this action for compensatory damages, punitive damages and attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§1983 and 1988 for violations of his civil rights, as said rights are secured by said statutes and the Constitutions of the State of New York and the United States. Plaintiff also asserts supplemental state law claims.

#### **JURISDICTION**

- 2. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.
  - 3. Jurisdiction is found upon 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1343 and 1367.

#### **VENUE**

4. Venue is properly laid in the Southern District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), in that this is the District in which the claim arose.

#### JURY DEMAND

5. Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury of all issues in this matter pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38 (b).

#### **PARTIES**

- 6. Plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is a twenty-one year old man who resides in New York, New York.
- 7. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was and is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.
- 8. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK maintains the New York City Police Department (hereinafter referred to as "NYPD), a duly authorized public authority and/or police department, authorized to perform all functions of a police department as per the applicable sections of the aforementioned municipal corporation, CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 9. That at all times hereinafter mentioned, the individually named defendants, ANDREW BEIRNE and KARINN YOUNG, were duly sworn police officers of said department and were acting under the supervision of said department and according to their official duties.
- 10. That at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendants, either personally or through their employees, were acting under color of state law and/or in compliance with the official rules, regulations, laws, statutes, customs, usages and/or practices of the State of New York and/or the City of New York.
- 11. Each and all of the acts of the defendants alleged herein were done by said defendants while acting within the scope of their employment by defendant CITY OF NEW YORK.

### **FACTS**

- 12. On May 21, 2010, at approximately 1:45 a.m., defendant NYPD Officer ANDREW BEIRNE unjustifiably tackled plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN to the ground, causing a transverse fracture through the mid scaphoid of plaintiff's wrist, while KARINN YOUNG stood by and did nothing to stop the attack.
- 13. The defendants neither identified themselves as police officers, nor did they issue any orders or warnings, prior to defendant Beirne tackling Mr. Wongsuwan.
- 14. At no time did Mr. Wongsuwan assault or attempt to assault any officer, nor did he present a threat or perceived threat to the personal safety of any officer or to any third party so as to warrant the force and/or injuries that were brutally inflicted.
- 15. The defendants' actions were unnecessary, excessive and objectively unreasonable under the circumstances.
- 16. All of the above occurred while other defendant police officers either participated in or failed to intervene in the illegal conduct described herein.
- 17. All of the above occurred as a direct result of the unconstitutional policies, customs or practices of the City of New York, including, without limitation, the inadequate screening, hiring, retaining, training and supervising its employees.
- 18. The aforesaid event is not an isolated incident. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK is aware (from lawsuits, notices of claims, and complaints field with the NYPD's Internal Affair Bureau, and the CITY OF NEW YORK'S Civilian Complaint Review Board) that many NYPD officers, including the defendants, are insufficiently trained regarding the use of force.
- 19. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK is further aware that such improper training has often resulted in a deprivation of civil rights. Despite such notice, defendant CITY OF NEW

YORK has failed to take corrective action. This failure caused the officers in the present case to violate the plaintiffs' civil rights.

- 20. Moreover, upon information and belief, defendant CITY OF NEW YORK was aware, prior to the incident, that the individual defendants lacked the objectivity, temperament, maturity, discretion, and disposition to be employed as police officers. Despite such notice, defendant CITY of NEW YORK has retained these officers, and failed to adequately train and supervise them.
- 21. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN sustained, *inter alia*, serious physical injuries, emotional distress, embarrassment, and humiliation, and deprivation of his constitutional rights.

#### Federal Claims

### AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Deprivation of Rights Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 22. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs "1" through "21" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 23. All of the aforementioned acts of defendants, their agents, servants and employees were carried out under the color of state law.
- 24. All of the aforementioned acts deprived plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN of the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, and in violation of 42 U.S.C. §1983.
- 25. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned individual defendants in their capacities as police officers, with the entire actual and/or apparent authority

attendant thereto.

- 26. The acts complained of were carried out by the aforementioned individual defendants in their capacities as police officers, pursuant to the customs, usages, practices, procedures, and the rules of the CITY OF NEW YORK and the New York City Police Department, all under the supervision of ranking officers of said department.
- 27. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, engaged in conduct that constituted a custom, usage, practice, procedure or rule of the respective municipality/authority, which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.
- 28. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

### AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Excessive Force under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 29. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "28" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 30. The level of force employed by defendants was excessive, objectively unreasonable and otherwise in violation of plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN'S constitutional rights.
- 31. As a result of the aforementioned conduct of defendants, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN was subjected to excessive force and sustained serious physical injuries and emotional distress.
  - 32. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to

compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

### AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Failure to Intervene under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 33. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "32" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 34. Defendants had an affirmative duty to intervene on behalf of plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN, whose constitutional rights were being violated in their presence by other officers.
- 35. The defendants failed to intervene to prevent the unlawful conduct described herein.
- 36. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN was subjected to excessive force, he was denied medical attention for an unreasonable period of time, and he was put in fear of his safety.
- 37. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

## AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Supervisory Liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 38. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "37" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
  - 39. The supervisory defendants personally caused plaintiff's constitutional injury by

being deliberately or consciously indifferent to the rights of others in failing to properly supervise and train their subordinate employees.

40. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

### AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Municipal Liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

- 41. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "40" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 42. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, engaged in conduct that constituted a custom, usage, practice, procedure or rule of the respective municipality/authority, which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.
- 43. The aforementioned customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York Police Department included, but were not limited to, using excessive force against individuals and engaging in falsification. In addition, the City of New York engaged in a policy, custom or practice of inadequate screening, hiring, retaining, training and supervising its employees that was the moving force behind the violation of plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN'S rights as described herein. As a result of the failure of the City of New York to properly recruit, screen, train, discipline, and supervise its officers, including the individual defendants, defendant CITY OF NEW YORK has tacitly authorized, ratified, and has been deliberately indifferent to, the acts and conduct complained of herein.
  - 44. The foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the

City of New York and the New York Police Department constituted deliberate indifference to the safety, well-being and constitutional rights of plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN.

- 45. The foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department were the direct and proximate cause of the constitutional violations suffered by plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN as alleged herein.
- 46. The foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department were the moving force behind the Constitutional violations suffered by plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN as alleged herein.
- 47. As a result of the foregoing customs, policies, usages, practices, procedures and rules of the City of New York and the New York City Police Department, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN was subjected to excessive force.
- 48. Defendants, collectively and individually, while acting under color of state law, were directly and actively involved in violating plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN'S constitutional rights.
- 49. All of the foregoing acts by defendants deprived plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN of federally protected rights, including, but not limited to, the right:
  - A. To be free from excessive force; and
  - B. To be free from the failure to intervene.
- 50. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

#### Supplemental State Law Claims

- 51. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "50" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 52. Within ninety (90) days after the claim herein accrued, plaintiff duly served upon, presented to and filed with the CITY OF NEW YORK, a Notice of Claim setting forth all facts and information required under the General Municipal Law 50-e.
- 53. The CITY OF NEW YORK has wholly neglected or refused to make an adjustment or payment thereof and more then thirty (30) days have elapsed since the presentation of such claim as aforesaid.
- 54. This action was commenced within one (1) year and ninety (90) days after the cause of action herein accrued.
- 55. Plaintiff has complied with all conditions precedent to maintaining the instant action.
- 56. This action falls within one or more of the exceptions as outlined in C.P.L.R. 1602.

### AS AND FOR A SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Battery under the laws of the State of New York)

- 57. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "56" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 58. Defendants made offensive contact with plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN without privilege or consent.
- 59. As a result of defendants' conduct, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN has suffered physical pain and mental anguish, together with shock, fright, apprehension, embarrassment, and

humiliation.

60. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

## AS AND FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress under the laws of the State of New York)

- 61. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "60" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 62. The aforementioned conduct was extreme and outrageous, and exceeded all reasonable bounds of decency.
- 63. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting within the scope of their employment by defendant CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 64. The aforementioned conduct was committed by defendants while acting in furtherance of their employment by defendant CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 65. The aforementioned conduct was intentional and for the sole purpose of causing severe emotional distress to plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN.
- 66. As a result of the aforementioned conduct, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN suffered emotional distress, physical and mental injury, together with embarrassment, humiliation, shock, fright, and loss of freedom.
- 67. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable

attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

#### AS AND FOR AN EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligent Screening, Hiring, and Retention under the laws of the State of New York)

- 68. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraph numbered "1" through "67" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 69. Upon information and belief, defendant CITY OF NEW YORK failed to use reasonable care in the screening, hiring and retention of the aforesaid defendants who conducted and participated in the arrest of plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN.
- 70. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK knew, or should have know in the exercise of reasonable care, the propensities of the individual defendants to engage in the wrongful conduct heretofore alleged in this Complaint.
- 71. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

### AS AND FOR A NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligent Training and Supervision under the laws of the State of New York)

- 72. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "71" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 73. Upon information and belief the defendant CITY OF NEW YORK failed to use reasonable care in the training and supervision of the aforesaid defendants who subjected plaintiff to excessive force.
- 74. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive

damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

## AS AND FOR A TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Negligence under the laws of the State of New York)

- 75. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "74" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 76. Plaintiff's injuries herein were caused by the carelessness, recklessness and negligence of the defendant CITY OF NEW YORK and its employees and agents, who were on duty and acting in the scope of their employment when they engaged in the wrongful conduct described herein.
- 77. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and disbursements of this action.

# AS AND FOR AN ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Respondeat Superior liability under the laws of the State of New York)

- 78. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs numbered "1" through "77" with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 79. Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK is vicariously liable for the acts of its employees and agents who were on duty and acting in the scope of their employment when they engaged in the wrongful conduct described herein.
- 80. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN is entitled to compensatory damages in an amount to be fixed by a jury, and is further entitled to punitive damages against the individual defendants in an amount to be fixed by a jury, plus reasonable

attorney's fees, costs and disbursements of this action.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN demands judgment and prays for the following relief, jointly and severally, against the defendants:

- (A) full and fair compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- (B) punitive damages against the individually named defendants in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- (C) reasonable attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of this action; and
- (D) such other and further relief as appears just and proper.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York March 12, 2012

> LEVENTHAL & KLEIN, LLP 45 Main Street, Suite 230 Brooklyn, New York 11201 (718) 722-4200

By:

BRETT H. KLEIN (BK4744)

Attorneys for Plaintiff LUKE WONGSUWAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORI		
LUKE WONGSUWAN,		<b>X</b>
Plaintiff,		11 CV 5927 (DGD/FM)
-against-		11 CV 5827 (BSJ)(FM)
CITY OF NEW YORK, ANDREW BEIR KARINN YOUNG, Individually,	RNE, Individually, and	
	Defendants.	
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### AMENDED COMPLAINT

### LEVENTHAL & KLEIN, LLP

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